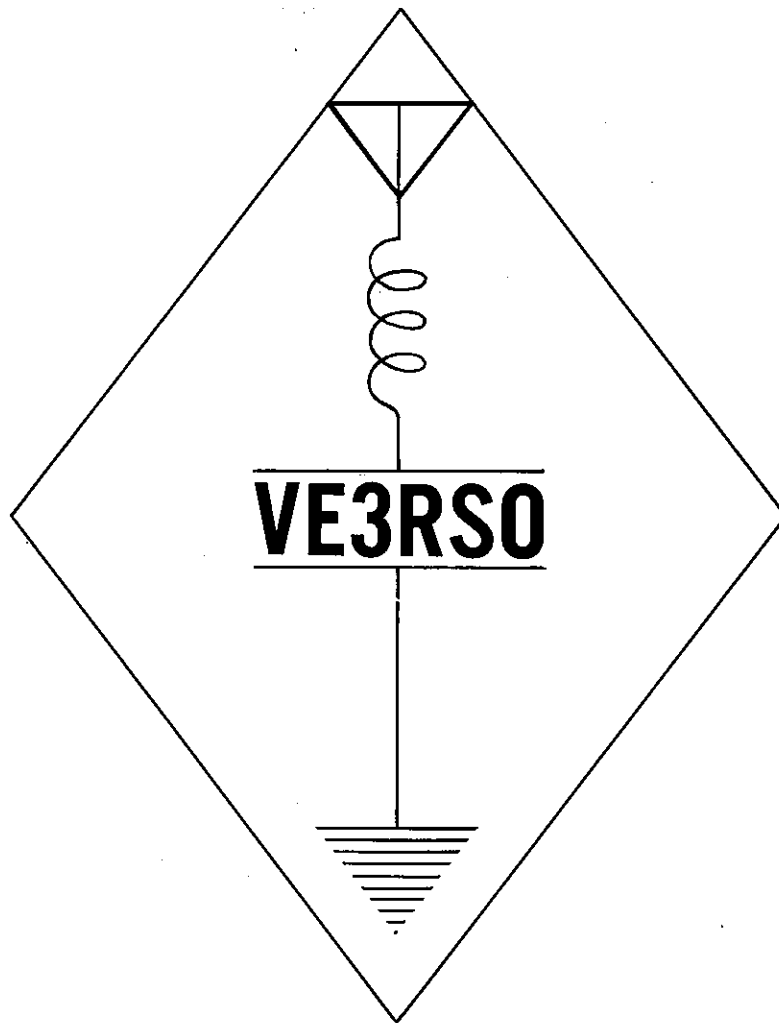


# THE ONTARIO AMATEUR



RADIO SOCIETY OF ONTARIO INC.

RADIO SOCIETY OF ONTARIO INCORPORATED

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A TRIBUTE TO A SILENT KEY

We have all been deeply saddened by the untimely death on May 17th last of our Treasurer and Membership Secretary, W. F. Brennan, VE3KA. Rusty, as we all affectionately knew him, was devoted to Amateur Radio and one of our most reliable members on the Society Executive. It was I who proposed him for the post of Treasurer, following the death of Harold Benson, VE3HB some years ago, and I am proud to say that we have all marvelled from time to time at the prodigious way in which Rusty would undertake his assignments and the responsible way in which he carried them out.

First licensed in 1933, Rusty was active mainly on CW, although latterly his activities were limited to two metres phone. Rusty was Treasurer of the Nortown A.R.C., during my second year as its President and subsequently served as President himself. He was twice awarded the Albert Yates Trophy by Nortown in the years 1959 and 1964 as the amateur who in the opinion of the Club did most to further the interests of Amateur Radio.

Rusty was also an active member of the Skywide A.R.C., and during that period organized and managed a programme of the construction of some 50 transceiver two metre mobile/fixed station rigs, many of which, including his own, are still in active use today.

Dealing more specifically with Rusty's accomplishments as Treasurer and Membership Secretary in R.S.O., I think it can be accurately said that without his constantly devoted application to duty during the year 1965, we would not have made anything like the progress accomplished in that year in the organization of membership lists. It was a stupendous task, but Rusty accomplished it none the less.

Despite the fact that in Banner Edwards, VE3SU, who has been elected to take over where Rusty left off, we have a man of extensive banking experience and a man, who, we are confident, will maintain the high standard established by Rusty, Rusty's exuberance and enthusiasm will be missed; by us, who had the honour and pleasure to serve with him on the Society's Executive, he will never be forgotten.

Your scribe,

VE3RX

## CLUB AFFILIATION - AND SOME ADVANTAGES TO YOU

BY: Tom Vince VE3CKU

Is your local club officially affiliated with the R.S.O. Inc?

How?

An amateur radio club or association of at least 10 licensed amateurs may apply for recognition as an affiliated club or association where a majority of its voting membership are members of the R.S.O. Inc.

Why?

Where the membership fees of the R.S.O. Inc., are paid through an affiliated club or association, such club or association MAY RETAIN fifteen percent thereof.....

An amateur club or association may present to the R.S.O. Inc., any matter upon which it proposes that action be taken by the R.S.O. INC., (see bylaw no. 10 for further on this one.)

Upon confirmation of affiliation, a certificate will be issued in the name of the applying club or association.

Last but not least, available to an affiliated club or to their "TVI committe" is some highly sophisticated test equipment to facilitate the elimination of TVI.

It should probably be mentioned also that as a member of the Society, you are entitled to technical assistance and advice regarding TVI, From the Society's technical committee, in the event that your local group or club is "unable or unwilling" to render assistance....

In short you become a member of a group as widespread as the boundaries of Ontario - perhaps some day of Canada. They place no restrictions on you - but you get the advantages of representation at any meeting or discussion within the province. It establishes lines of communication for you and gives you the right - and arranges the time and place - to be heard on any subject in which you are interste

### Test Equipment Available to Affiliated Clubs on a Loan Basis

Benco type FSP-3 field strength meter. This unit is fully transistorized will read down to 5 microvolts and up to 70 microvolts full scale. Built in 90 db pad front panel push buttons 10,20,20,20,20, db steps. This unit will tel you how much of a harmonic you have on your neighbours TV ant and whether the low pass filter you were looking at will be suffient to eliminate same. With a signal generator this is a terrific device to check out a club mass produced low pass filter project. Covers channels 2 to 13 only.

One Benco FSP-2 field strength meter. Tube type a dog on batteries but, covers channels 2 to 13 and 14 to 83. Reads directly in microvolts but older model therefore has not got built in pad. You have to use the noodle with this one.

Lastly probably the most useful and versatile piece of ham TVI test gear available today. One telematic TVI analyzer. Model WT 606. This unit combines in one package an AC line filter, high pass filter, ignition filter, a series of adjustable wave traps for channels 2 to 13. When this unit is connected between the ant and TV set, and TV set and AC line the elimination of TVI becomes mere childs play, well almost. It will readily tell you where the TVI is entering the TV set by switching the various sections in and out.

One bag of assorted tricks, consisting of 300, 72 ohm filters traps etc, with which you can demonstrate to the irate TV viewer that it is possible to live next door to a ham, (in peace).

A form of agreement for obtaining this gear is shown below: -

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND UNDERTAKING

TO: The Radio Society of Ontario, Inc.,  
Box 334,  
Toronto 18,

We hereby acknowledge receipt from you of one Benco Field Strength Meter Model \_\_\_\_\_ together with associated filters, traps and \_\_\_\_\_ and having tested the said instrument find the same to be in good operating condition.

We hereby undertake to treat the said instrument with care and to return the same to you, freight or postage prepaid, as soon as its required use by us has been completed, or upon your demand, whichever shall first occur, the same to be in the same good, condition, (normal wear and tear excepted), as is presently the case. In the event that you shall find on the return of the said Instrument, that it is in any way damaged, or its operation impaired, or in the event that it should fail to be returned to you due to loss, destruction, theft or otherwise, we hereby undertake to re-imburse you for the cost or expense to which you may be put in the repair or replacement of same.

DATED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 196 .

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Affiliated Club)

Per: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of authorized officer of  
Affiliated Club)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Office of person signing on  
behalf of Affiliated Club)

## TWENTY - FOOT - ITIS!

By DICK GUY, VE3TT

The following purpsrts to be some general instructions for the treatment of TWENTY-FOOT-ITIS. This is a malady that is particularly prevalent amongst the DX brethern. It is a near relative of TWO-FOOT-ITIS, the scourge of small boat owners, whose symptonns are manifested by a feverish desire to own a boat that is two feet longer.

When a radio amateur is mitted with TWENTY-FOOT-ITIS, the best cure is complete rest and quiet. That is to say, have the patient rest quietly on a sofa whilst daydreaming of such tid-bits as stacked five element yagi antennas for 40 meters, or perhaps a rotatable rhombic antenna for 80 meters or some such. This phase of the disease generally passes quite soon after the perusal of antenna and tower catalogues. The realization of the cost of wuch towers and supports usually has beneficial effect on the patient, who generally snaps out of it voluntarily. Rabid cases, however, exhibit extreme symptoms: -- such as drooling when looking at these catalogues; a glassy, vacant stare of the eye except when in the vicinity of a large TV station tower; or a predisposition to increasing the mortgage in order to pay for fancy antenna hardware. In the latter case, the only known cure is the raising of the antenna in question another twenty feet higher.

Just what is behind this general desire by amateurs for additional height for their antennas? Whenever a decision must be reached about the height for a particular antenna, (and especially so for a rotatable beam type of antenna), many amateurs are swayed by the axiom of "The higher, the better". This axiom generally holds true for all HF antennas up to the point of diminishing returns is actually reached when the increasing losses in the necessarily lengthening transmission line nullify or cancel the gains produced by increasing antenna height. In a practical sense, however, this point is arrived at by the average amateur rather suddenly when the necessary financial and physical efforts stretch his/her resources to the breaking point. (this breaking point may be his/her spouse's rebellion; the petition by neighbours to the local municipal council; the refusal by the bank for further mortgaging; or the inability to climb and work on the tower above a certain height due to fatigue, dizziness, or fear of height.)

Status of course, rears it's ugly head here, as in other areas of human endeavor. To some amateurs, it is important to have such a gigantic array that it becomes something of a local landmark. The status amateurs claim that a person has not yet arrived as a serious amateur (professional amateur?) until he/she is able to sport a "big stick" on his/her real estate. These types of amateurs, by the way, all run the maximum limit of 1,000 watts input to their transmitters. (They also drive cars that are equipped with large V-8 engines, automatic transmissions, power steering, power brakes, power windows, power seats and of course, the ultimate ----- power payments!)

## Twenty-Foot-Itis (Cont'd)

Other types of amateurs facetiously claim to enjoy watching the sunlight still shining on their towers after the sun has already set. Perhaps they even get up early in the morning to be able to see the first rays of the sun set their towers aglow before the sun peeps over the horizon. Sometimes a high tower can be useful in determining the absolute height of the weather ceiling on foggy or cloudy days. For whatever reasons, most of us have a predilection for increasing antenna height and thereby (hopefully) increasing DX range.

How to raise a high tower and at the same time still remain friends with the neighbours is a nice question. There are two main philosophies in this regard. One is to put everything up precipitously so that before any resistance can be organized, a "fait accompli" has been accomplished. (Full speed ahead, and damn the torpedoes!) This usually results in a certain amount of coolness in relations with the neighbours, but if performed in a business-like manner, is to be preferred by those who can afford to hire the work done.

The second policy is the one of gradually acclimatizing the neighbours to the fact, that an amateur tower and antenna is going to be erected in the area. With the right touch, judicious timing, salesmanship, and delicate manipulation of opinion through use of philosophy, this is the better course to follow when the operation is going to take place over a period of time.

Much catalogue searching and phone calling confirmed that this additional height was not going to be come by economically, unless I could wangle something, somehow, from someone, somewhere. Diligent searching and persistence payed off, (as it usually does when one is really determined), for I finally located some 20-inch wide commercial tower sections. I calculated that these would yield about 65 feet tower out of the ground and have four feet left over for burying in the ground as a base. The package deal included all necessary accessories and hardware, and would be \$ 190.00 F.O.B. the manufacturer's plant 50 miles away.

There was a catch, of course, at this price. The tower sections were orphans. That is, they were not all standard items. Some were plain, some painted, some without bolt holes, one slightly warped, etc. These problems were not insurmountable, however, so the deal was closed with a light heart, and lighter pocketbook. The problem of transportation was solved by my brother who drives a tractor-trailer. He suggested that two cases of 807's would be sufficient to influence his helper into picking up and delivering the estimated 900 LBS. of materials to my QTH at some future date when a convenient opportunity might present itself.

In due course, the stuff arrived at home one day in July whilst I was away at work. You can imagine the thoughts that must have been in the minds of my neighbours! Picture, if you will, a large commercial truck stopping on a quiet residential street. Two men dismount and proceed to unload and pile up all the galvanized, painted, rusted, and noisily clanking steel in a private driveway. Then off they drive, leaving the stuff there in all it's metallic glory. When I arrived home that afternoon, my eye was gladdened by the heartwarming sight but no doubt the neighbours and my wife thought differently.

## Twenty-Foot-Itis (Cont'd)

In a philosophical sense, a good attack is the best defence, so the procedure as to immediately lay out the tower sections for the length of the driveway. All seventy feet of it lay there, quite unabashedly open to the fishy stares of the neighbours and passers-by. For the next few weeks of my spare time as occupied with scraping, chipping and sanding off all the old paint and rusty spots. Also, there was a good deal of shuffling around of tower sections in order to get all sections to fit together. Due regard had to be given to have the builtin ladder steps all on the same side of the tower and facing the same way-----up. This entailed a great amount of whacking with sledge hammers and drilling of holes by heavy drills; plus some removal of dents and the re-inforcing of one set of butt joints with overlapping galvanized steel sections.

Alas! The local ready-mix companies will not delivery only two yards of cement, unless one agrees to be billed for their minimum of three 4 yards. The only answer was to by the materials dry, rent an electric mixer, and do the job myself. Believe me, that was a lot of hard work, for the cement materials were delivered to the front of my driveway, but the base hole was at the back of the yard. The left over cement and materials (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard) was donated to another neighbour. (Call it bribery if you wish, but every little bit helps. One never knows where TVI might strike next, and having tolerant neighbours is a great boon to any amateur, especially when putting up a local eyesore/beauty of a tower.) Before the cement could set, more checking of the plumbness (plumbity?) of the tower was done with much flourishing of the borrowed professional transit level. A couple of more weeks were spent in cutting the 5/16 inch guy cable into the right lengths., and fitting insulators into them at six foot intervals. This operation completely wore out one pair of leather guanlets.

One fine Saturday in November, all was ready for the erection and assembly of the tower. Some friends helped to erect the tower as high as the first of the two guy stations. Again the transit was put to use in checking the tower plumb, but at this time of year daylight diminishes rapidly, so the remainder of the job was put over for another day. Next Saturday, the remainder of the tower was erected, guyed, and plumbed by more friends. Lo and Behold! There it Was! Sixty five feet of white beauty, plus an eight foot stub of 2 inch steel pipe sticking out the top. The group all stood around admiring it, then retired to the shack to celebrate in the manner that amateurs usually employ on such occasions.



Cards for the following three letter "A" call stations, being held

AT THE QSL BUREAU

Watch for your call in future months, or better still, make sure the manager has envelopes from you.

Send stamped self addressed envelopes to: RUSS BUCKLEY, VE3UW  
20 ALMONT ROAD,  
DOWNSVIEW, ONTARIO.

AAD	ABB	ACB	ADE	AEA	AFC	AGH	AHH	AIE	AJC	AKS
AAE	ABC	ACF	ADG	AED	AFD	AGK	AHK	AIJ	AJP	AKT
AAF	ABF	ACG	ADO	AEF	AFP	AGN	AHO	AIL	AJR	AKC
AAT	ABP	ACH	ADL	AEM	AFT	AGA	AHW	AIN	AJU	AKL
AAV	ABS	ACQ		AEN	AFY	AGD	AHI	AIR	AJD	AKU
AAJ	ABV	ACR		AER	AFJ	AGO	AHV	AIV	AJJ	AKW
AAQ	ABY	ACU				AGU		AIZ	AJK	AKX
		ACV						AIP		AKZ
		ACX						AIT		
								AIW		

ALF	AMB	ANA	APD	AQI	ARK	AKK	ATA	AUE	AVA	AWB
ALG	AMC	ANT	APJ	AQJ	ARS	ASL	ATY	AUH	AVB	AWC
ALL	AMG	ANF	APL	AQL	ARU	ASO	ATC	AUK	AVD	AWD
ALQ	AMJ	ANK	APR	AQO	ARY	ASR	ATD	AUP	AVH	AWE
ALD	AMN	ANV	APN	AQR	ARF		ATI	AUQ	AVP	AWH
ALO	AMS			AQS	ARI			AUR	AVQ	AWR
ALV	AMT			AQY	ARQ			AUV	AVW	AWW
	AMU			AQZ				AUX	AWY	AWJ
	AMX			AQN				AUY	AVE	
	AMY							AUT	AVK	
	AMO							AUU	AVS	
	AMR								AVT	
									AVU	
									AVX	

AXE	AYO	AZA
AXF	AYZ	AZO
AXM	AYE	AZC
AXQ	AYI	AZD
AXT	AYM	AZF
AXW	AYT	AZG
AXA	AYC	AZJ
AXI	AYF	AZR
AXL	AYL	AZT
	AYW	AZU
		AZL

MAILING INFORMATION

5 cards or less require 5 cent postage---6 to 11 cards require 8 cents.

Please use envelope size 5½" by 7½" obtainable at any large stationery store. Show your call in upper left corner of envelope.

For the next issue of the R.S.O. Bulletin I will endeavour to list the three letter "B" calls.

If I have listed your call and an envelope in on file, drop me a line and error will be rectified.

An extra envelope on file will assist the QSL manager in reducing the number of cards taking up valuable space.

## HINTS ON DX QSL'NG

BY: RAY HUNTER, VE3UR

Over the last few years I have had quite a number of very excited and happy hams call me on the telephone to say that they had worked their first DX country and would like to know how to go about QSL'NG same for the fastest return of their "First Brag Card".

If the DX station is a rare one, and the contact is a real short DXpedition type; listen carefully before and after your contact for any QSL information, - ie QSL manager, home call, etc. If the QSL information is still missing, look in the EX section of QST. There is always a list of QSL managers there. Finally, ask any of the active DX'ers that you know, he may already have his QSL and can give you the information from it.

If you are QSL'ng via a manager, a self addressed envelope (SAE) is required. Put enough postage on the envelope of the country that it is being mailed from for it to be returned to you. Canadian postage stamps are not acceptable for mailing a letter from the U.S.A. back to Canada. If you do not have postage stamps of the country that you are wanting a return letter from, you may purchase International Reply coupons (IRC'S) from any Post Office. These IRC's come in two types, - the blue ones, costing 15¢ each (generally restricted to purchasing ten at one time). One is good for a reply by surface mail from any country of the Universal Postal Union. It will take from three to five coupons if you wish a reply by Air Mail. You can generally judge the number of coupons required by the amount of postage that you had to put on your envelope. A leaflet is available from the Post Office entitled "Postage Rates and Information". This will give you the postage rates on surface and air mail to all countries. The second type of coupon is red in colour. It costs six cents and is valid only for exchange between countries of the Commonwealth.

It is a good idea to put the call letters of the DX station you worked at the bottom left hand corner of both the mailing and reply envelopes; also the date and GMT time. It may be months before the QSL manager gets the logs from the DX station and he can file them in proper sequence without opening the outer envelope. It is also a good idea to put it on your return envelope, - so your XYL can tell you on the phone at noon of the "rare ones" you got that day without ripping the envelope open and maybe destroying the rare and pretty foreign stamps. Foreign DXers quite frequently use Commemorative stamps on their reply. Keep your remarks short on your QSL, but remember for your QSL to be valid it must contain your call letters, the call letters of the station worked, the band, the mode, your RST sent, the date, and the time which must be in GMT. Also, if it is a contest contact, include the serial number that he gave you. It is a nice gesture to write a few words of tnx to the QSL manager. This can be easily written under the flap- opposite the gummed part - of the return envelope. He will see it when he moistens the flap, - just "TNX AGN John", W2C??, DE VE3XYZ. If the DX station worked was not on a DXpedition, check the Call Book for his address; for a quick reply still use the SAE and IRC's. If you are not interested in a ~~quick~~ reply, and have worked a number of stations from the same country, you may send your QSL cards for the particular country to the QSL Bureau listed in the Call Book for that particular country; also check to be sure if there are not sectional QSL Bureaus for that same country.

## Hints on DX QSL'NG (Cont'd)

Another method is to join the ISWL in England and send them all your QSL for any country. The ISWL will sort them and periodically forward them to all QSL bureaus in the world.

The first thing that a DX'ing ham should do, - send to his local QSL Bureau 3 to 6 large size (approx. 5½" x 7½") self addressed envelopes with his call letters printed quite large on the top left hand corner. Also, send along loose stamps in a transparent envelope, so that the correct postage may be placed on the envelope to correspond with the number of QSL's being mailed to you. Many QSL Bureaus are bogged down due to the lack of SAE and stamps, particularly our Ontario Bureau,

ADDRESS: Russ Buckley, VE3UW,  
20 Almont Road,  
Downsview, Ontario.

A 100% QSL'er is not a ham who QSL's every contact but one who returns a QSL for one received.

Good DX'ng

73 Ray

## ISN'T IT A SMALL WORLD?

BY: Ethel Williamson, VE3DTW

"Why did you become a radio ham?"

I was the guest of honour at the annual Valentine dinner of the Los Angeles Young Ladies' Amateur Radio Club, and each YL was asked to tell her reasons for becoming a ham.

Some had learned radio operating during World War II. Some had become interested through articles in radio magazines, but, like myself, most YLs had been influenced by their husbands or boyfriends.

When it came my turn to talk, I had to admit that it was inevitable that I should turn to ham radio as hobby.

As a teenager, all the boys I knew were keen about shortwave radio. Radio broadcasting was just beginning in the early 1920's, and several boys had been able to receive music on their home-built equipment. Sometimes they would call me to listen-in to a dance band over my telephone. This aspect of radio was very exciting to me. I knew nothing about code or the mechanics of their hobby, which were their main interest.

All these boys became licenced hams, and it was my destiny to marry one of them.

As a young bride, I was now faced with the unpleasant facets of ham radio. I resented the squeaks and squawks and code signals that emitted from Cy's radio shack in the basement, and the long, lonely hours when he seemed to have forgotten my existence. At the same time I was thankful that his hobby kept him at home.

World War II began in 1939 and all amateur stations were closed for the duration. Now, I thought, no more loneliness! The government sent out a call for amateurs to volunteer their services. Cy joined the Airforce, and left for overseas, where his knowledge, gained as an amateur enabled him to help in radar defences during the Battle of Britain. Now, my loneliness was complete!

I could have blamed ham radio for this. Instead, I now realized the value of this training in the defence of our country. I regretted my former indifference, and vowed that if he came home safely, I would become a ham and join him in his hobby. Oddly enough, Cy wrote, "How I begrudge the hours I wasted on radio. If I come home we'll find a hobby that we can share!"

Cy was home only a few months when we moved to the Port Weller Lighthouse. Our two sons were at school all day. There were no neighbours, friends or relatives, and no hope of getting a phone. After city life, this was frustrating. I am naturally gregarious, with a great need to communicate with people. I felt utterly lost.

Cy had dusted off his pre-war equipment, and, after listening to the ham bands, was enthusiastic about the wonderful world-wide reception on ten meters. He was no longer interested in code, and these voice signals were very fascinating to me. Here, I thought, is the answer to my prayers; a means of communication with interesting people in many countries of the world. I urged him to get on the air.

No matter where I happened to be in the house, I could listen-in on Cy's conversations with hams, both here in Canada, and in far-away countries. He tried to coax me into talking over the microphone but I was afraid. That was until the day I heard him chatting with Nancy Archer, in British Barbadoes! This was the first YL we had heard on phone. I dashed into the radio shack, all ears. "Come on," said Cy. "Say hello to Nancy." I was a bit shaky, but I didn't need to be urged. Was it genuine interest, or that little green-eyed monster, jealousy? I can't say, but from that day on my fears were dispelled; I was 'hooked'!

These were the golden days of ten meters. Regular schedules could be planned ahead with assurance that good conditions would likely prevail. I spent so many hours on the air, my boys called me DX Mama! Many Canadian servicemen were still overseas. It was wonderful to chat with them, and be able to take messages for their wives and families. British soldiers and airmen were stationed in Iraq, India, Malta, Egypt, and many other countries, and many Americans were in Germany, Guam, Japan and Alaska. I had contacts with hundreds of them. They all seemed happy talking to a YL.

Until this time I had done most of the talking, but Cy was required to remain in physical control of the station. My QSO's took up so much of his time, he was unable to cope with my over enthusiastic zeal for hamming. I would have to get my own licence. The day had come when the squeaks and squawks had to be interpreted. I had to learn the code, some basis theory about what makes transmitters and receivers tick, and make diagrams of them. I tried my government examinations and received my certificate of proficiency in November, 1949.

As I finished telling the girls how I had become a ham, and sat down with my hostess, Maxine, W6UHA, whom I had met via ham radio in 1948, I had the warm feeling of belonging to a very special group of people.

Ham radio had introduced me to friends throughout the world; a lonely meteorologist in Baffin Land, a dentist's wife in Holland, a prince of Saudi Arabia, a telephone man in Japan, a physicist in Moscow, a diplomat from Beirut, and a Canadian soldier in Cyprus, among others. They are all my dear friends. Some of them have been to our lighthouse, and we have travelled thousands of miles to visit others. Perchance, in the future, we will meet them all.

This is not just day-dreaming. It has happened many times in the past twenty years... One incident is out standing, and it illustrates the title of my story...

Cy and I were planning a trip to Europe one winter. I was discussing this with a chap in Ethiopia, Harry Dell, ET3FAS.

"I'll be in London on a two week's leave." he said. Then, Jokingly, he added, "Who knows, maybe we'll meet?"

The week before we left England, a ham party was given in our honour. Many amateurs in the London area were invited. One man phoned to say he couldn't attend. An unexpected guest had arrived from out of town. "is he a ham?" our host asked.

"yes, he is."

"Well then, bring him along." he was told.

An hour or so later, I opened it, and found two young men. One of them had the deepest and the wildest mop of yellow hair I had ever seen. "Hello." I said. "I'm VE3DTW, Ethel Williamson, from Canada."

"And I," said Yellow Mop, with a wide smile, "am Harry Dell, from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia!"

"Isn't it a small world!" we both exclaimed, in unison.

## MISCELLANY

Roy Golding, VE3CUS

### Miniature Scopes

Amateurs are apt to be disappointed if they make an unthinking purchase of one of the growing number monitor scopes on the market today.

With the fast rise in the popularity of ssb a trapezoidal pattern on such an instrument would be a god-sent for this mode, giving as it does, by far the most easily recognized pattern for non-linearity and flat topping.

A number of these instruments are actually being advertised in a manner which to the unwary may be taken to indicate that a trapezoidal pattern can be exhibited on ssb. The usual blurb states ... "for ssb, am, and cw" ... "envelope and trapezoidal patterns". However, it will be noticed that it does not say that the trap pattern can be exhibited for ssb.

It seems to me that the misunderstanding is arising due to the fact that a number these instruments can exhibit a trap pattern when a two tone test signal is injected into the audio input under a strictly test set-up. This enables the exciter to be adjusted to its peak performance, it is then disconnected and returned to an operating condition, when the trap pattern is no longer available.

I think most of us find that test set-ups are only of limited use. They will avoid the blatant 'swamping' of the band by flat topping and similar maladjustments but will not avoid that 'marginal' splatter, which takes place while the set is heating up, or when a tube begins to go down in emission.

Based on past AM practice, some amateurs read these advertisements as indicating that operational trapezoidal patterns on ssb are available, when so far as is known, nothing but highly sophisticated gear does this today. Actually, operational trap patterns are not normally available unless the horizontal plates, as well as the vertical plates, are driven by R.F. (demodulated RF. in the case of the horizontal plates). In the majority of cases, the horizontal plates are driven by audio frequencies, which can give a trap on am, but not on ssb, obtain an assurance that both sets of plates are driven by R.F.

Even when you have this assurance, you have the problem .... where are you going to get the two samples of R.F. One is easy on any type of transmitter, two can only be obtained from the feed and output to a linear, this is no guard against distortion in your exciter.

DX Love (lore)

Dick, GC8HT announces a sked, QSL, and operating instructions for Guernsey in what must surely be the most thought out list of instructions hams have seen for a long time. Dick is much in demand, at the rate of 100/200 QSL's per week, and has recently arranged with Dan, W6UNP, to act as QSL manager.

cont'd

However it is the completeness of Dick's arrangements which arouses our admiration, he seems to have thought of, and provided for every possible contingency arising before, during, or after a QSO. The instructions for QSLs are quite explicit, however you wish to communicate. He will arrange skeds (complete instructions given) as are the times for communicating with various parts of the world. Length of calling periods, intervals between calls, arrangements for sequence calling (arrange your own according to information supplied). Call ons, pile ups, anti-QRM procedure, QRZ calls, times for CW and SSB calls, all are dealt with in a manner which can only arouse admiration for Dick's obvious grasp of band procedure.

We shall be glad to hear from readers if it works as well as it apparently deserves to.

.....

### Frequency Measuring Tests (FMT)

Most of us know that twice a year the A.R.R.L. send out carrier frequencies at specified times, for amateurs at large to check. Satisfactory performance at this test is the basis for the appointment as Official Observer, but this is comparatively simple, compared with the task of getting your call included in the published 'select list' which appears after each test. The most 'select' of the select list, are those who come within 0.4 parts per million of the true frequency, or about 6 cycles per second out on 20 metres!

Take a guess at how many Canadian calls have appeared in the select list over the past five years. We have been able to find three, VE1IZ, VE2LU, VE3EIG!

The R.S.O. are prepared to make an attempt to increase this to four at the September 1966 test, which will probably take place a few days before the Convention.

The equipment will be commercial so far as the receiver, scope, and signal generator are concerned, but it is felt that it should be a point of honour that the heterodyne arrangements and the counter should be home built. This of course is the 'operating' portion where accuracy tells, while practice and speed count in the switching and measuring operations which are necessary.

It is hoped to have the equipment on demonstration at the R.S.O. booth at the convention. Call in and see how it was done (or else it wasn't). A number of the members are busy swotting up their demonstration speeches (they haven't been asked yet!) which will tell the story of frequency measurement from A to Z.

.....

### The Editor

Our usual comments from the editor, Len Curzon, VE3EXF are missing this month. The rumours are that Len not has been receiving any G contacts recently, so he has slipped over to G land to see if there is still anyone on the air over there. On the principal of killing two birds with one stone Len has taken the wife and family with him for a three week holiday, but hopes to be back with us by the time this is in your hands.



so that Len shall not receive the blame for this months mistakes, we had better say that this is being put together by yours truly, VE3CUS.

By the same token, if our senior officers come out with any extravagant expressions of how well it has been edited this quarter, in the belief that they have enlisted a possible assistant to Len... let me quickly put it on record ... flattery will get you nowhere gentlemen!

.....

EQUIPMENT FOR SALE:

Hammarlund HX50 Allband SSB Transmitter	\$450.00
Hallicrafter SX117 Receiver	\$325.00
Hallicrafter HT37 SSB Transmitter	\$400.00

Mort Wolfson, VE3ACD  
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Heathkit HR-10 Amateur Bands only receiver, with 100KC Calibrator  
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Bill Hamilton, VE3CFP  
9 Martinview Court,  
Islington, Ontario.  
Telephone: 239-7870

## LOOKING AROUND

News from the clubs is sparse this summer weather, what is available comes chiefly from club bulletins, together of course with the usual crop of letters. Those who have made suggestions or offers of help...we may not make remarks at the moment, since our plans are continually changing, but you may rest assured that they are all listed and presented to the executive meeting when a new bulletin is being planned. If we ever publish a confession of lack of material, without taking advantage of your offer or suggestion, that will be the time to squawk! In the meantime, any offers of which we would like to take advantage, will come by private QSO.

### Niagara Peninsula A.R.C.

During the past FD VE3VM made over 2,500 contacts with ten transmitters. We hav'nt figured the final score yet but its going to be a wopper this year.

VR2CC, Fred Carter from Fiji was the guest of the executive of the NPARC for a few days during July. Fred was found to be a very interesting personality and some choice advice on how to work rare DX was passed on by Fred. Also the problem of QSLing with exotic stations had some new light shed on it.

VE3SIX is the new call sign of the NPARC two meter repeater. By the time this appears in print the repeater should be in temporary operation from a site in St. Catharines. When thoroughly checked out, it will permanently transferred to a site in Fonthill, Ontario. The QTH of VE3SI Graham. Should get good coverage from here, about 800 feet above sea level.

### Ron Gang, VE3GAG

Just received the vy fb ONTARIO AMATEUR for July, and must say that it seems to be just as informative to me as any of the "BIG THREE" magazines. It also fills the gap left by American mags such as 73 and QST. I also note that our brothers in VE1 land publish a vy fb "Atlantic Amateur". The other provincial radio societies also publish fine periodicals too.

It seems such a waste that the efforts of Canadian hams should be spent in different societies and magazines throughout the country. The size of the Canadian ham population is certainly too small to make "provincialism" worthwhile. Some of the Boys on the executive should get together and see what can be done about making a federation of ALL Canadian Radio Societies, and making a strong federal organization. It would be fitting that on our Centennial Year we could all be reading "CANADIAN AMATEUR" and be members of the Radio Society of Canada, or Societee Radio Amateur Canada.

cont'd

A. E. Blick, VE3AHU

I am an experimenter and "Home-brew artist" from a-way-back and like all good HB boys encounter problems that I have to seek advice to solve. I have given up trying to get this from the ARRL who invariably quote me either the design that I am trying to get away from due to allack of parts or lack of performance, or who send "exotic" suggestions usually incorporating special items that are only obtainable from "Joe's Radio, (you know where)" which cost a fortune to ship, or just cost a fortune after the various taxes are paid. (Incidentally, if you are looking for advertisers, why not approach those in England, after informing members of the very favourable tax structure we have going for us in items from England?) Usually, sooner or later, will run into a fellow Ham who has the answer and frequently am able to solve some problems, but this is a hit-or miss affair. Now to business! How about a column page, or what have you devoted not to answering problems, but to expressing them, with the inquirers QTH, call, on-the-air time and freq. so that any fellow Ham who has the solution, or a good lead, could then get in touch with the originator.

To start the ball rolling have one!

Am an expert in design of Log-Periodic Dipole antennas, and have constructed many for use on the VHF AND UHF. Have also information regarding loading large structures of LPD for use in the higher HF bands but am buffaloeed how to construct the beast so it would stay up on the tower during the vagaries of our Canadian Climate. If anyone is interested in the design figures, etc., would gladly pass them along to him...have in mind an antenna that would give a min'm 7db gain, have a boom length of 20 feet and cover from 14 to 30 MCs, pardon Mhz.

The QTH is on the letter, on-the-air frequently on 75 metre SSB after 2000 hrs. local time, and can be reached through the CJN or Ontario Fone Net (not a member by my neighbours are!).

Box 204,  
Amherst View, Ontario.

Windsor A.R.C.

New Certificate. W.A.B.C. (worked all banned countries) - All you do is work one country in the presence of a D.O.T. official and he will endorse your certificate and give you official notice that you have W.A.B.C. Stickers are available for more than one country, and come in a beautiful shade of Pink.

DEAR LEN:

Contratulations on the FB R.S.O. Bulletin!!

I have a small school club. We have 2 metre transceiver and beam; we would like to promote more after school 2 metre activity.

We would be pleased if you could announce our operating time in a future R.S.O. Bulletin. We will be on 144.144 MHZ. commencing at 4:00 P.M. on every Tuesday (that is a schoolday from Sept. 20th to May 67)

The only other school that seems to be on 2 is VE3SHC, Scarlet Heights C.I. in Etob. There must be others, but 2 is notoriously quiet on afternoons, so no one bothers to listen. Wishing you success as Editor.

BIL, VE3CMM



AN APPRECIATION

Just a word to say "thanks" for a splendid bulletin. I can well imagine the problems you have trying to compile it. There is always a larger number of amateurs who are apathetic about any endeavour. I will make sure that the RSO receives a copy of our club's bulletin so that news etc. can be gleaned from it. The article on a Canadian Radio Society was interesting, the facts you state would surely appear to be true, and it would be no easy task to secure advertising for the Amateur market, which is already well covered. A membership of at least half the Canadian Amateur population would be needed to make it worthwhile. I'm sure that you know this is impossible. The idea of an all Canadian Radio Society is a good one and merits investigation, maybe this should be Amateur Radios Centennial project.

Much success in the future with such a fine effort.

E. CRUMP, VE3OU

FOR NON-MEMBERS ---- APPLICATION FORM ON REVERSE SIDE

THE ONTARIO AMATEUR

Vol. 1. no. 3  
September 1966

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Published quarterly, January, April, July, and October  
Since months are given in GMT, members should note that actual publication dates may be the month previous (or after!)

Correspondence should be addressed to:-

P.O. Box 334, Station 'U',  
Toronto, Ontario.

President W. G. Finlay, VE3CLK

Secretary A.K. Meen, VE3RX

Editor R. L. Curzon, VE3EXF

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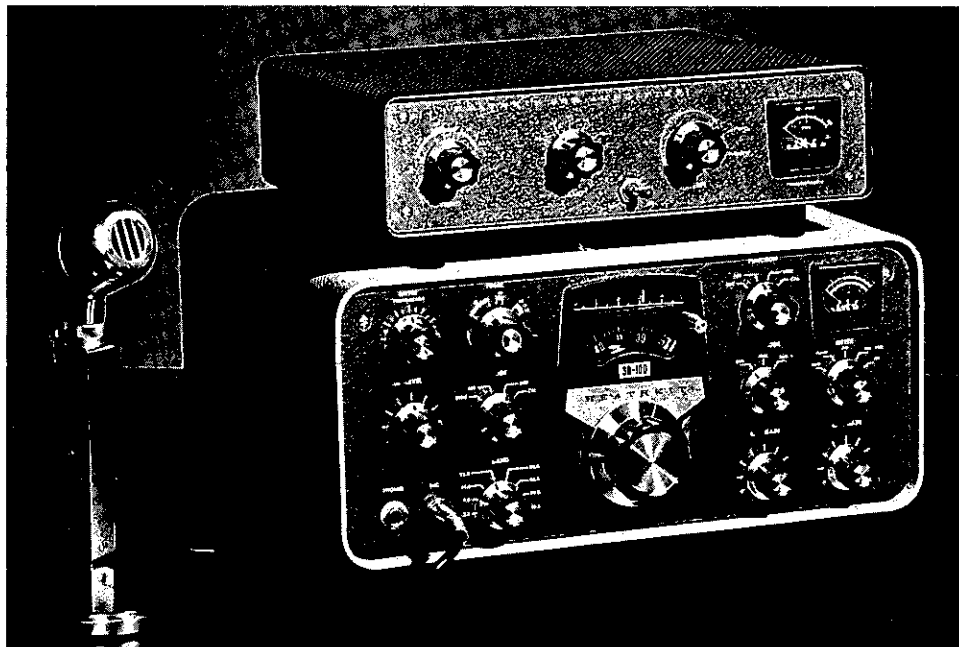
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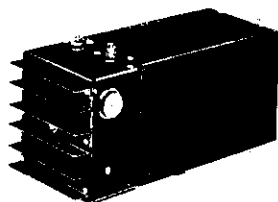
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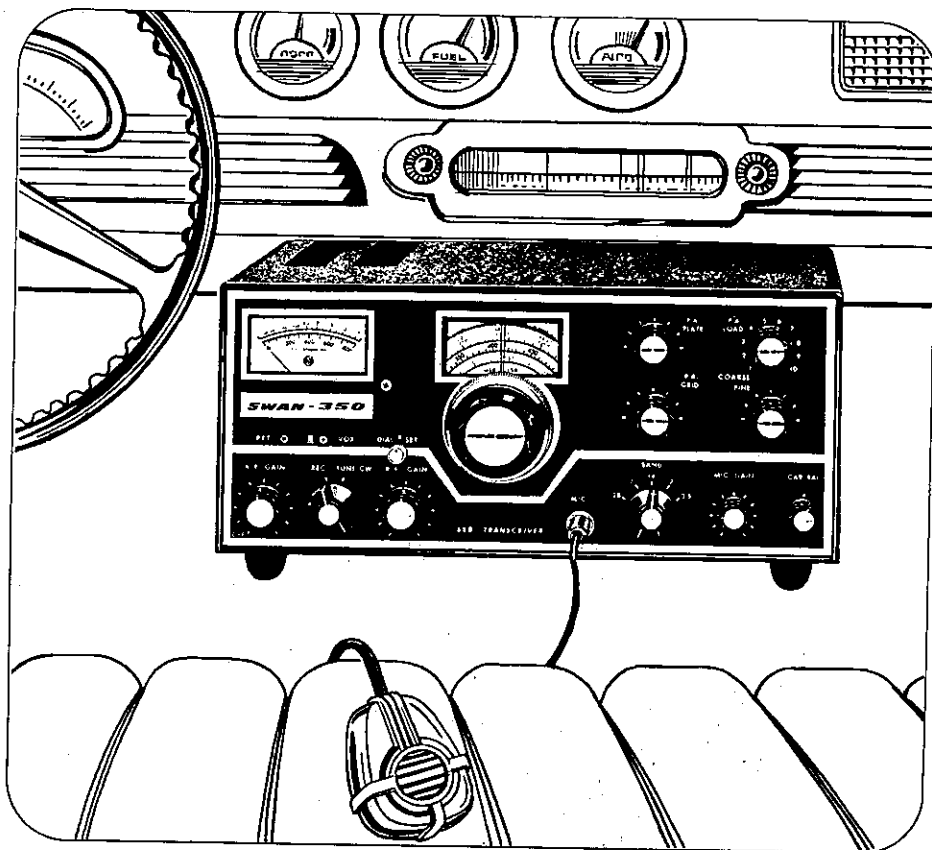
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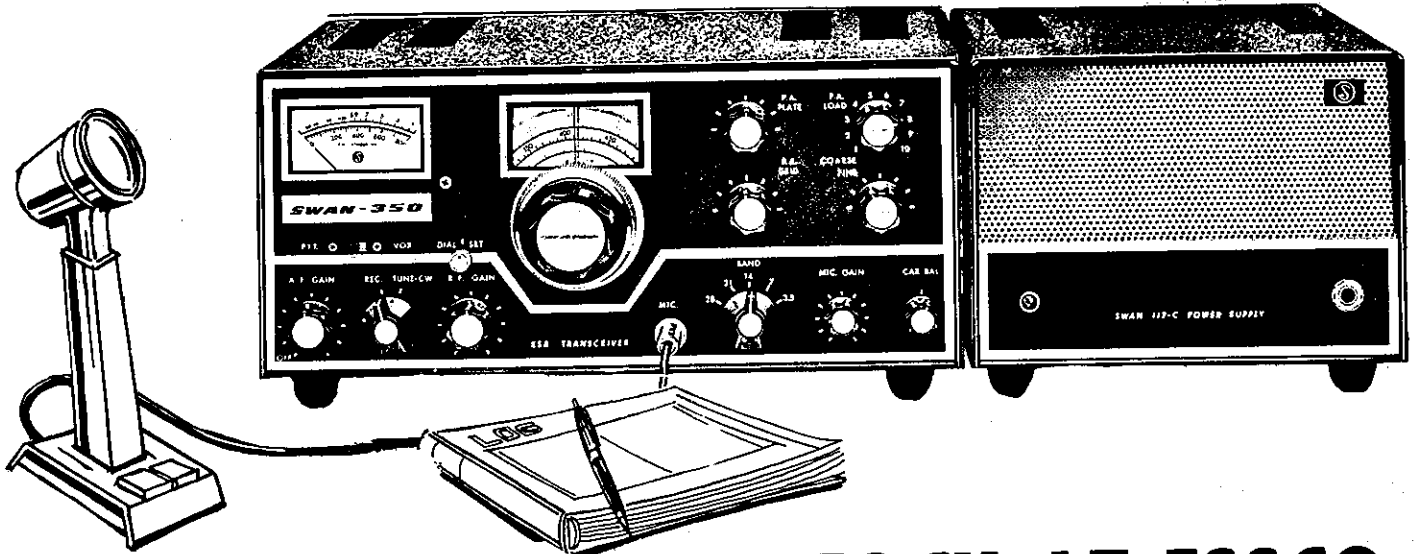
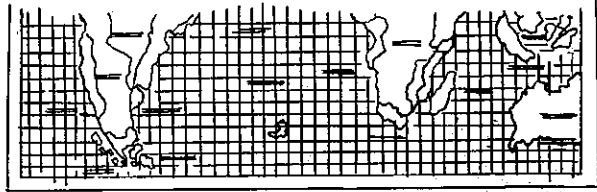
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EXTENDED FREQUENCY CAPABILITY PROVIDES FOR MARS OPERATION WITH EXTERNAL OSCILLATOR.

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